

## The Kentuckian.

Published Every Other Day,  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY  
MORNINGS, BY

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Entered at the Hopkinsville Postoffice as Second  
Class Mail Matter.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....1.00  
Three Months......50  
Single Copies......05  
Advertising Rates on Application.

212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

MARCH 25, 1905.

### The Weather.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—  
For Kentucky—Partly cloudy to-  
night and Saturday.

A new Jersey justice, lambasted  
by a woman's tongue, fined her for  
carrying "a concealed weapon."

Col. E. L. Starling is a candidate  
for mayor of Henderson. He was  
the first mayor of the city, away  
in 1867.

Peace talk is persistent in St.  
Petersburg and it is believed that  
the Czar is about ready to ask for  
terms.

Harry Sommers is being talked of  
for Congress in the Fourth district.  
The Elizabethtown editor is one of  
the ablest Democrats in his district  
and is good congressional material.

Gov. Hoch has announced that the  
Battleship Kansas will be christened  
by breaking a bottle of Kansas crude  
oil over its prow, instead of a bottle  
of champagne as is the usual cus-  
tom.

The Japanese seem to have tem-  
porarily stopped the pursuit of the  
Russians and the rear guard of  
Linevitch's army was 70 miles north  
of Tie Pass March 22 and making  
good speed. The army will doubt-  
less reach Harbin by April 1st.

The fire insurance companies have  
withdrawn in a body from the State  
of Arkansas on account of the anti-  
trust law just passed. It imposes a  
fine of \$5,000 for rate agreements  
regulating the cost of insurance.  
About seventy companies have quit,  
leaving but a few in the State.

Mrs. Chas. L. Fair, of New York,  
has paid \$25,000 for all the furnish-  
ings in Mrs. Chadwick's house in  
Cleveland, including the \$9,000 or-  
gan. Mrs. Chadwick's husband has  
agreed to play the organ for \$100  
a week while Mrs. Fair puts in  
on exhibition.

The Delaware legislature finally  
adjourned Thursday without electing  
a senator. Addicks must now wait  
until Jan. 1907 to cause another  
deadlock. The state only has one  
senator, Allee, in the meanwhile,  
who recently offered to resign if  
Gov. Lea would appoint Addicks in  
his place.

The President now has an oppor-  
tunity to show whether or not he is  
sincere in his opposition to trusts.  
Kansas asked for an investigation  
of the oil trust in that state and the  
President has named Jas. R. Gar-  
field, the official who whitewashed  
the Packers' trust, to make the in-  
vestigation. The Kansas Legislature  
thereupon roasted Mr. Garfield and  
asked for somebody else. The  
President must now accede to this  
demand or stand by his appointment  
of an incompetent man.

Commonwealth's Attorney Denny  
Smith expresses himself as thorowly  
disgusted with the action of the  
petit juries in imposing fines in  
penitentiary cases this week. When  
the jury in the Haydon Hern case  
brought in a verdict Wednesday af-  
ternoon fining the defendant \$100  
Mr. Smith was arguing the case of  
Dave Cunningham for stealing \$15  
from G. B. Underwood's coal office.  
The commonwealth's attorney could  
not conceal his disgust. He at once  
stopped his speech and told the jury  
that if a white man was to be fined  
\$100 for stealing \$140, he thought an  
ignorant negro, who stole only \$15  
ought to be acquitted. He told  
Judge McCarroll that he would  
like to move to dismiss the case,  
but the court sent the jury to the  
room. At least some of them took  
Mr. Smith's view of the matter, for  
a hung jury was the result. Three  
men charged with murder have been  
acquitted at this term, and Jim Daw-  
son, who shot another negro "in  
sudden heat and passion," escaped  
with a fine of \$100 this week.

It is said that the President has  
slated Gen. Rosser, who was the  
youngest Brigadier General in the  
Confederate service, for the office of  
United States Marshal for a Vir-  
ginia district. Gen. Rosser at pres-  
ent is postmaster at Charlottesville,  
but does not like the office. Like  
Longstreet, Mahone, Buckner and  
other "Confederate Brigadiers," he  
seems to have changed his political  
faith.

It is believed that Secretary Hay's  
resignation is in the hands of the  
President. There is a straight tip  
that Taft will become Secretary of  
State, Morton succeed Taft as Sec-  
retary of War and that he in turn  
will be succeeded as Secretary of  
the Navy by Thurman Newbury, of  
Detroit.

### HERE AND THERE.

Ham sacks for sale at this office.

Drs. Oldham, osteopaths, 705 S. Clay.

Now is the time to sack your  
hams. Sacks for sale at this office.

Rev. Geo. O. Barnes began a series  
of meetings at the court house in  
Cadiz last night.

Ten peasants, nine men and a  
woman, were shot to death at Kut-  
no, Russian Poland, by troops called  
out to quell a disturbance.

A legal battle is threatened over  
the \$100,000,000 estate left by Wil-  
liam Weightman, the Philadelphia  
manufacturing chemist.

Mrs. Esben Kemp, of Casco, Mo.,  
supposed to be dead, moved her  
hand just in time to keep from be-  
ing buried alive.

Two students were fatally hurt in  
a class battle between freshmen and  
sophomores at the Colorado State  
School of Mines.

A woman named Sarah Hillis,  
claiming to be from Georgetown,  
Ky., was convicted of stealing a \$525  
livery rig from a Boston livery  
stable keeper.

We are informed that the Demo-  
crats of Christian county will prob-  
ably nominate Col. W. R. Howell,  
former Commonwealth's Attorney,  
for Representative. Col. Howell  
would make a strong fight, and  
would no doubt come as near defeat-  
ing the Republican candidate as any  
man in the county.—Record.

### ALTON PACKARD.

Musician and Impersonator  
of Rare Ability.

Packard, the cartoonist, who will  
appear at the Tabernacle Friday,  
March 31, (course attraction No. 5),  
is a musician and impersonator of na-  
tional reputation and there are few,  
if any, who approach him in his  
line. Following are a few of the  
many comments on his appearance  
recently:

New York City—West Side Y. M.  
C. A.—He gave the best entertain-  
ment of the season.—D. E. Yarnell,  
General Secretary.

New York City—West Side Y. M.  
C. A.—His satire is sweetened with  
humor—his fun is of the healthy  
sort. In his line, I know of no one  
who approaches him.—Chas. F.  
Powlison, Special Secretary.

Albany, N. Y.—Y. M. C. A.—Not  
only did "Types of Uncle Sam's  
Folks" please, but I believe accom-  
plished definite good as well.—Ar-  
thur N. Cotton, General Secretary.  
Springfield, Mass.—Connecticut  
Valley Chautauqua—His work de-  
lighted the audience and was receiv-  
ed with great applause.—The Spring-  
field Republican.

### CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Corrected Each Issue by W.  
D. Cooper, Broker.

WHEAT—OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
May . . 112	112½	111½	112½
July . . 90½	90½	89½	90½
CORN—			
May . . 48½	48½	48½	48½
July . . 48½	48½	48½	48½
OATS—			
May . . 30½	31½	30½	30½
July . . 30½	30½	30½	30½

### Killed by Runaway Horse.

Henry O. Ewing, of Chattanooga,  
brother of Felix G. Ewing, of this  
county, was killed in a runaway ac-  
cident a few days ago. Felix Ewing  
was at the bedside at the end. He  
was strongly attached to his  
brother, whose tragic death will be  
widely deplored.—Springfield Her-  
ald.

### Patent and Proprietary Medi- cines.

(A REPLY TO MR. BOK.)

I am not a maker of patent medi-  
cines, nor have I any interest in the  
sale of them. I am simply a user,  
like the rest of you.

Patent medicines are friends of  
my youth, and friends of my family.  
They have helped me when I needed  
help; and if they need help now I  
feel like defending them. It is only  
fair reciprocity.

The fact is that the term "patent  
medicines," as applied to advertised  
remedies, is a misnomer. Very few  
of the remedies advertised to the  
laity are patented. The real pat-  
ent medicines are advertised to  
physicians alone. They are brought  
into use almost solely through  
physicians' prescriptions.

Practically all the synthetic chemi-  
cals produced in late years are pro-  
tected by patents. The most valu-  
able products used by modern physi-  
cians are patented. The coal tar  
preparations which are most widely  
used, and the most effective germi-  
cides are among them. All physi-  
cians prescribe these remedies, yet  
they know that their owners control  
a monopoly.

The largest pharmaceutical hous-  
es are not those which make reme-  
dies advertised in the newspapers.  
They make the remedies which are  
advertised to physicians alone, and  
they control those remedies absolute-  
ly by a patent or trademark. If the  
medical profession ceased to use  
these patented remedies, half the  
prescriptions which are written  
would need to be altered.

This does not bear out Mr Bok's  
theory that the discoverer of a reme-  
dy of real value gives it freely to  
the world. The custom with those  
who invented such remedies today is  
to patent them and control them,  
just as does the man who invents a  
new machine. And the medical pro-  
fession recognize and approve the  
method, for every modern physician  
prescribes patented remedies more  
frequently than any others. And  
enormous enterprises are built sole-  
ly on this fact.

The mere fact, therefore, that a  
man controls a remedy, either by a  
patent or trademark, does not argue  
against it. It is rather evidence  
that the man has something worth  
controlling.

If the man, in addition, spends  
large sums in advertising, whether  
to physicians or to the laity, it forms  
to me further evidence of value.  
Nothing is more certain than the  
fact that a worthless article can not  
be advertised profitably.

Those who know advertising know  
that the cost of selling a bottle or  
package to a new user is several  
times the profit made on it. The  
only hope of profit comes through  
continued use; and, without merit  
continued use cannot be expected.  
When a man has made a success in  
advertising a medicine, it is to me  
the best evidence possible that he  
has something good.

A physician may put up a pre-  
scription for some individual case  
without giving much thought to it.  
But if that physician is going to  
spend a fortune on advertising, with  
no possibility of getting his money  
back unless he satisfies millions of  
users, he is naturally going to put  
up the best prescription he can  
make. If he is wise he will get the  
best prescriptions for his purpose  
that any man can make.

Then there is the question of al-  
cohol which Mr. Bok seems to con-  
sider such a perilous one. All the fluid  
extracts and tinctures used in medi-  
cine must employ alcohol as a sol-  
vent and preservative. Prohibit a  
physician from using alcohol in his  
prescriptions and you will make the  
practice of medicine impossible. If  
a physician must use alcohol in cer-  
tain prescriptions, shall we complain  
that a ready made medicine employs  
it for the same purpose?

If we are going to avoid the use of  
alcohol we must banish the extracts  
and essences used in our kitchen.  
Fluid extracts, whether they are  
medicine or culinary cannot be made  
or preserved without alcohol.

The use of alcohol in medicine is  
approved by the pharmacopoeias of  
all nations. It is in accord with the  
practice of all medical authorities  
in the world.

The abuse of alcohol is another  
matter, but the cost alone is enough  
to prevent abuse. Alcohol costs  
about \$2.60 per gallon. It is too ex-  
pensive for any medicine maker to  
use more than he needs of it. And  
he cannot hope that people are go-  
ing to take the medicine because of  
the alcohol, when good whiskey can

be purchased for one-fifth as much.  
A dose of medicine which con-  
tains even 20 per cent. of alcohol  
does not seem to me a very danger-  
ous matter. That means one-fifth  
of a teaspoonful of alcohol at a  
time. Physicians do not hesitate to  
give brandy to a child in teaspoonful  
doses, and brandy is half alcohol.  
When one compares medicine with  
wine or beer, he should also com-  
pare the dosage. One takes more  
alcohol in a glass of wine than he  
takes in a great many doses of medi-  
cine.

Mr. Bok is also most unfair in his  
reference to poisons used in prop-  
rietary medicines. It is true that  
some medicines contain poisons in  
small percentages, but the use is not  
nearly as general as in physicians'  
prescriptions. A great many drugs  
which are recognized by every physi-  
cian as helpful in small doses are  
poisonous when taken in excess.

An elderly druggist told me a few  
days ago that he had personally ex-  
amined more than 100,000 physi-  
cians' prescriptions and by actual  
count, 70 per cent. of them contain-  
ed an opiate. Yet analysis shows  
not a trace of opiate in the largest  
sellers among the proprietary reme-  
dies.

Strychnine is another dangerous  
drug largely prescribed by physi-  
cians. It is used as a tonic and stim-  
ulant. Yet this is a drug rarely  
found in proprietaries.

The maker of a proprietary medi-  
cine must be more careful about the  
use of any poison than the physician.  
The physician is in a position to di-  
rect his doses and to watch the re-  
sults. He is able to take chances  
which no maker of a general remedy  
will take, for fear that the direc-  
tions on the bottle will not be ad-  
hered to.

There are thousands of physicians  
whose interests are opposed to prop-  
rietary remedies. They are ready  
to denounce a ready made remedy at  
the slightest evidence of harm from  
it. Yet how seldom we hear of any  
harm from proprietaries. I have  
myself never heard of a single auth-  
enticated case.

It is the lack of poison, rather  
than its presence, which forms the  
real objection to proprietaries. It  
is by using a poison which the medi-  
cine maker avoids that the physi-  
cian often secures a greater effect.  
The maker of a remedy has too  
much at stake to use anything which  
will result in occasional harm. And  
this caution leads him often to omit  
ingredients which he knows to be  
valuable.

Proprietary remedies are used not  
alone by the poor who cannot afford  
to call a physician. They are em-  
ployed by those to whom expense is  
of no importance. And in ordinary  
ailments, when a physician is called,  
he prescribes a ready made reme-  
dy. Proprietary remedies are at  
some time taken by all of us. They  
are found in nearly every home.

And I know of no business where  
fraud has less chance of suc-  
cess than in medicine. A worthless  
remedy is very quickly found out.  
A sick person will not long continue  
a remedy which does not help. The  
lack of merit in a food may remain  
long undiscovered, but if a medicine  
lacks virtue the fact is at once ap-  
parent.

When I need a remedy for any or-  
dinary ailment, my choice goes to a  
remedy so good that it has made its  
maker rich.

A DEFENDER.

### WOUND WAS FATAL.

John Johnson Dead From a  
Gunshot Injury.

John Johnson, the negro shot by  
Bob Martin, in George Dinguid's  
pool room Monday, died Thursday  
afternoon. The load of No. 7 shot  
that entered his lung from behind,  
proved to be fatal. Martin is in jail  
and may be fined \$75 or \$100 for  
killing Johnson. The Madisonville  
Graphic says Johnson's reputation in  
that town was unsavory. He  
claimed to be from Henderson and  
the body was sent to that city for in-  
terment.

### Three Days to California.

This is the fast time between Chi-  
cago and San Francisco made by The  
Overland Limited. Leaves Union  
Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p.  
m., arrives San Francisco the third  
day in time for dinner. Route—Chi-  
cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway,  
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific  
line.

Another good train for California  
leaves Union Passenger Station, Chi-  
cago, 10.25 p. m. daily, and takes a  
few hours longer to make the run.  
Geo. B. Haynes, Traveling Passeng-  
er Agent, 95 Adams Street, Chi-  
cago.

# Binder BUSINESS OF 1905.



For the year  
1905 we have  
the agencies  
for the follow-  
ing binders  
in the terri-  
ry named:

We have the Osborne  
agency for Chris-  
tian, Trigg and  
Todd counties.

We have the Plano,  
Champion and Mil-  
waukee for Chris-  
tian county.

We have the Deering  
and McCormick for  
Pembroke and  
vicinity.

Full line  
of repairs  
for all  
these  
Machines.



Forbes M'f'g. Co.,  
Hopkinsville, Ky.